#### ENGLAND.

Fatal Explosion on Board a Steamship-Post Office Consorship of the Press-American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1872. An explosion occurred on board the steamer benegal at Liverpool to-day by which three mer

POST OFFICE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS. stmaster General has issued orders forbid ing the registration of Bradlaugh's journal for on abroad through the mails. Mr. Bradaugh protests against the act as a violation of the iberty of the press.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight

atal Explosion in a Coal Mine-Thirty

Lives Lost. LONDON, Oct. 8-6 A. M. An explosion took place in a coal mine at Morley

yesterday while the miners were at work.

Thirty of the men are known to have been killed. d the greatest excitement prevails in the neigh Shipwreck Off the Coast and All Hands

Lost. LONDÓN, Oct. 8, 1872. The Hilda, of Liverpool, was wrecked off South sields yesterday and all on board were lost. RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER. Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has re-

FRANCE.

& Supreme Council of War and Serious Effort for Army Reform-M. Gambetta in the Metropolis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 7, 1872. The Journal Officiel to-day announces the appointment of a French Supreme Council of War, the members of which are Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, General Ladmirault, the Duke d'au-male, Admiral de la Roncière le Nuwry and M. The Council is charged with the organization and

tration of the army, but not with the direction of military movements. RETURN OF THE CHIEF PARTCAL

M. Gambetta arrived in Paris this evening.

# GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Prussian Passport System Against French Visitors.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 7, 1872. Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador, has notified M. de Remusat that all citizens of France entering German territory on and after the first ay of November must be provided with passports.

### SPAIN.

Parliamentary Motion in the Abolition of Slavery-Citizen Demonstration Against a Municipal Tax-The Damage to the Escurial in a Money Point of View.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 7, 1872. During a discussion of the reply to the Address from the Throne in the Congress (the lower branch of the Cortes), on Saturday, an amendment was ved asking for the abolition of slavery through out Spanish dominions.

CITIZEN AGITATION AGAINST A CORPORATE TAX. In consequence of the imposition of a tax on show-bills in this city the shopkeepers to-day closed tneir stores and made a demonstration in the street. This afternoon the Alcalde addressed the shopkeepers, promising them that the municipal The cafes to-night have reopened their doors and

The damage to the monastry and Palace of the couried by the fire last week is not as heavy as

was at first supposed.
A thorough inspection of the building shows that the loss will not exceed \$125,000.

## HOLLAND.

Victoria. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1872.

The Queen Expected to Visit Her Majesty

Her Majesty the Queen of Holland is expected to visit England in a few days.

## DENMARK.

The Parliamentary Session Opened by the King-Hope of Settlement of a Knotty Question.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7, 1872. The session of the Rigsdag was opened to-day by the King in person.

The speech from the Throne promises an early settlement of the Schleswig question. The King was heartily applauded by the members on his entrance into the Chamber and at the conelusion of his speech.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. noved slowly northeastward, followed by northerly to westerly winds; increasing pressure and clearing weather on the Lower Lakes and southward over the Middle States, excepting the eastern portion, where cloudy weather and heavy rains now prevail; from Maryland northheavy rains with southerly winds extending over New England. From Tennessee southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic the weather appears to be clearing. In the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clear weather, diminishing pressure, and southerly to easterly winds prevail.

Probabilities. For the Lower Lakes and thence to West Virginia and over the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds provail, clearing and cooler weather in New England, winds veering to northerly with clearing weather on Tuesday forenoon: for the South Atsantic and Guif States partly cloudy weather, clearing with northerly to easterly winds on Tuesday; in the Mississippi Valley and thence to Ohio and Tennessee diminishing pressure southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather on Tuesday. Reports from the Northwest and Southwest are

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

| 1871, 1872, | 1871, 1872, | 1871, 1872, | 1874, | 1874, | 1875, | 1876, | 1877, | 1877, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 18 

# WHITE AND BLACK.

Political Riot in the Streets of Cincinnati.

OHIO'S ELECTION EVE.

A Greeley Club and the Colored People in Conflict.

HOW THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

The Colored Men Retire to Their Armory.

THREATS OF AN ASSAULT EN MASSE.

The Police in Force Preserve the Peace.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, 1872. About ten o'clock to-night a riot occurred in Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the vicinity of Allen Temple, the colored church, bepoint in the city upon the sound of the alarm

from the colored musketeers, who were then holding possession of the street above. The police force managed to get to the rear of the negroes, but did not dare attempt to disarm them.

rear of their procession, and it was only then they attempted to fire back, which they did with a few pistols, but with what effect cannot now be ascertained. The negroes claim that some of their party

pistols, but with what effect cannot now be ascertained. The negroes claim that some of their party are wounded, but they will let no one enter the armory to ascertain the facts, and will give no definite account of the affair. A young mechanic was Pioked Di Paint and Blagping by the police in Broadway and carried to the station house, where he gave his name as Thomas Warrington. A musket ball entered his right thigh and glancing downward is lodged somewhere about the knee. Two surgeons are probing the wound as I write. The police say that the negroes shot wildly and whooped and yelled like savages. The Geeleyites, completely taken by surprise, ran like sheep. The most serious consequences are apprehended growing out of the affair to-morrow.

The attack on the Greeley procession was unprovoked. The negroes were preparing for it all day, and practised the manual of arms all the afternoon and evening. The first shot fired was by a completely to the affair to morrow.

The attack on the Greeley procession was unprovoked. The negroes were preparing for it all day, and practised the manual of arms all the afternoon and evening. The first shot fired was by a completely with a revolver. Where a post of the manual of arms all the afternoon and evening. The first shot fired was by the shouled out, "Run to your armory, boys, and get your muskets and shoot every d—d white livered son of a b—h of them." It is now, ascertained that another man is shot in the groin, and a boy in the shoulder, both wounded seriously. The whole police force armed to the teeth are stationed in the neighborhood of the negro armory and the streets leading to it. The negroes still maintain a hostile attitude, and swear they will stick it out all night. Those on guard at the door say they expected to be attacked by the Greeley crowd and armed accordingly. It is thought that the whites are organizing an assault on the colored armory, and may attempt it during the night. The police are confident of their ability to prevent this, and thus the matter st

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, 1872. A riot occurred about ten o'clock to-night on the corner of Fith street and Broadway, between a Fourth ward Greeley torchlight procession and olored people, in which from fifty to seventy-five shots were fired, and several persons were wounded, but none, so far as heard of, killed. The accounts of the affair by eyewitnesses are very conflicting and it is almost impossible to obtain reliable particulars. The Greeley club was from a the locality of the riot was one thickly settled by colored people. The colored people say that during

sort of fair for the benefit of their churches. They

crowd of people, and a speech was called for. A colored man made them a political speech on the street, and while he was speaking the procession of Greeley men marching west, on Fifth street, toward Broadway, came into the latter street and turned to go down towards Fourth street. This was one square distant from where the speaking was going on at the Colored church on the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, and the procession turned down Broadway, marching away from the crowd at the church. Here and at this time the firing commenced. How it commenced is uncertain. No two stories agree. One account is that a lot of colored children rushed down to the corner to see the procession go by, and hurrahed for Grant, and that torch bearers in the procession beat them and drove them away, and ATEMITED TO DRIVE A COLORED MAN AWAY by beating him, and that he drew a pistol and fired at them. Others, who were not near by, but who saw the beginning, say that four shots were fired first from the procession, and that the colored men fired back. The preponderance of testimony is that the firing was commenced by one very large colored man, who was standing at Fifth street and Broadway, on the sidowaik. The confusion then became fearful. The members of the procession first started to run and then rallied. The colored men, such as had pistols, seemed to be using them and retiring north over Broadway. Unarmed colored men ran to their armory on New street, north of sixth street and east of Broadway. They got about thirty muskets and rushed out to reinforce their friends. They succeeded in driving back and dispersing the members of the procession. They then rushed to their armory, where about one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them are under arms. They have all the approaches to the armory garded. One of their leaders uside made them a speech, in which he said—

Br. Louis, Oct. 8-2 A. M. There was a grand demonstration of straight-out democrats last night at Farmer's Hall in this city The single cry was for democracy and anything to

### CAMERON.

Senator Simon on the Politics of Pennsylvania He Recommends Hartranft for Civil Office and Quotes General Grant Eulogizing Him as a Soldier.

HARRISBURG, Va., Oct. 7, 1872. This city is perfectly wild with excitement. The streets are thronged and hundreds of people are gazing at the illuminations and the republican orchlight procession. Some of the public buildings are lighted up with large Chinese terns, and small and big specimens of the national standard depend from every house along the Susquehanna. The houses of Governor Geary, Senator Simon Cameron and many others are tastefully decorated with bunting and brilliantly lighted up. A procession, the most gergeous I ever saw during any campaign, paraded the principal streets of the town; fire of every hue was burned and thousands of rockets were discharged. Caucuses at Lochiel and the Court House avenue are apparently the most conclusive evidence that election of the entire republican ticket is al but certain. Professor Miller is speaking here on behalf of liberals and democrats; but the republicans have done a good deal toward shutting him up. In Dauphin county it is expected the republicans will poll hundred voters more than they cast last election. Democrats have every confidence in their side, and between the two factions they have the very best hold of the polling places, where they politely give each other the lie, and are almost maddened one with the other. At this moment a liberal meeting is going on, and the republican bands and howlers are making night well nigh hideous with the row in the streets around the court house and in Third street. I me Senator Cameron at his house on Front street, at nine o'clock this evening, and requested a state ment of his views regarding the election to-morrow and bending bolitical questions. He said he had made the closest pos-sible calculations from the canvass of the State, and could not estimate Hartranft's maority at not less than fifteen thousand throughout the State. Of course the estimate is low, as in all probability it will reach twenty thousand.

CORRESPONDENT—Why do you vary in the num-

Der? CAMERON—Because in such counties as these wayne, Pike, Carbon, Northampton, Montrose and I should not be supprised if the coalition receives 6,000 votes that the countrains up not count upon.

Correspondent Have the opposition exhibited any signs of frauce.

CAMERON—We have correspond to believe that thousands of false votes will be polled; but, despite all this, I can't see how we can be cheated of an election.

thousands of mise votes with the policity of the control of an election.

Correspondent—But your side has been charged with fraud, colonization and false registration.

Cameron—I am not surprised to hear that, McClure is capable of starting that and more. Now there is tittle doubt, as District Attorney Mann said, that that letter of conspiracy to defraud honest voters was found and could probably be proved. We have no conspiracy, no false registration, unless all my information is false.

Correspondent—Why don't they arrest McClure?

CAMERON—I believe he deserves it. All these people in Philadelphia can't be deceived.

Correspondent—Have you calculated the probable republican vote of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other republican headquarters?

CAMERON—Yes, but they would not elect our ticket if wholesale fraud be permitted in rural districts. You know that in many of those democratic countles I have named the old German farmers seldom leave their farms; hence they are always democrats, for they don't understand changes in the world, and are likely to be greatly deceived.

Correspondent—How do you feel in regard to Haftrail?

CAMERON—As I tell you, I think he will be elected. I really know nothing of the man personally, never having held five minutes, conversation with him in my life. As Auditor-General he is 2 model, from his unassuming manner, and, I believe, as a good executive officer. I also believe he will make a good Governor if elected.

Correspondent—Your relations with him are criticised.

CAMERON—I have never had business transaction CAMERON—I have never had business transaction flee any more than I would support any other good officer, although I did not, as Manssaid in Philadelphia a few days since, oppose his nomination. I had not the least say in it one way or the other. It was as well he was nominated, however. General Grant told me himself that Hartranft was one of the best soldiers in the army during the war, and I can readily believe.

CORRESPONDENT-If he is elected what reforms CORRESPONDENT—If he is elected what reforms does he promise?

CAMERON—I suppose there will be some changes down here concerning the Capitol. The proposed changes in the constitution do not amount to much. So far, I suppose, as an alteration in the way of conducting business at the Capitol is concerned. I think nearly everybody will agree. I don't put great faith in the work likely to be done in a constitutional convention. The blows, if any are struck, will be aimed at the corporations; but here is a difficulty for the reformers. The Reading railroad, the President of which is a prince among corporations, is well represented on the list of candidates; so also is

mers. The Reading railroad, the President of shich is a prince among corporations, is well represented on the list of candidates; so also is the Pennsylvania railroad and other corporations. There is one important office, that of State Treasurer, to be elected by the people instead of the Legislature, as Mackay was elected. If Buckalew should be elected I suppose things will be shaken up a little, and then they can begin to quarrel with one another.

Correspondent—You are a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate?

Camerondent—Lave never said so. The only efforts I have made have been in the interests of the election of Hartrant and the State ticket. I have made no effort to secure my reelection. When my term is out, in March, it will entirely depend on circumstances whether I shall or not become a candidate for re-election. Curtin has been a candidate for re-election. Curtin has been a candidate for re-election. Curtin has been a candidate for re-election of six years during the war. He thought he was immently popular in the State and ran against me, as did that fellow Forney, who never got a vote out of about eighty votes in the caucus. I received somewhere near sixty of them. I am not frightened of him any more than I was. John Curtin has an entrely fallacious notion as to his popularity in the State. When Buckalew ran for the same office in 1862 he would not have received the one vote that elected him but for a bargain with Curtin.

Correspondent—Forney may be waiting for your shoes.

CAMERON—If were to die to-morrow Forney wouldn't be sent as United States Senator to Washington from this Commonwealth. Curtin may run again.

Correspondent—Supposing Hartranit is beat, how will the rest of the ticket stand?

CAMERON—I think if one is beaten, in a very

CORRESPONDENT—Supposing Hartranft is beat, how will the rest of the ticket stand?

CAMERON—I think if one is beaten, in a very great measure sil will be beaten; but Judge Thomson, Mercur's rival for the office of Supreme Court Judge, is an old and respected citizen of Erie, and might probably run ahead of Mercux. He has been on the bench fifty years.

CORRESPONDENT—If Buckalew is elected what will the contract in November 1.

might probably run ahead of Mercur. He has been on the bench fifty years.

Correspondent—If Buckalew is elected what will be the effect in the Presidential contest in November?

Cameron—Well, we can't say. We believe that "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." There are a large number of doubters waiting for this result. If Hartranft is elected by fitteen thousand we think Grant will have forty thousand in November, and perhaps we must look at the other side in the same light.

Correspondent—it is understood that you have given \$60,000 to Errett to carry on the campaign.

Cameron—is that all? Only this morning there was a man here in Harrisburg swinging about a letter and check for \$3,000 which he said I had sent him for his vote. These are lies. I have given nothing but my portion of assessment, of which all alike are supposed to give. My uniform denial of this lying and abuse during the present campaign, which have been monstrous, is well known. The Senator further said that the Yerkes business had in no way affected the campaign. He did not think the parties who obtained the pardon received any money for the pardon. Geary had shown him Forney's gote og the petition, and he saw but one motive in the continued abouse of the party for letting him out. He was particularly vehement against the manner in which Curtin and Elsifee had made money out of politics; that the two, during the time Curtin was Governor, realized \$1,00,000 out of politics and their business with the State.

## MILES STANDISH.

Statue Erected to the Redoubtable Captain of Plymouth Colony. Boston, Oct. 7, 1872.
The corner stone of the monument to be erected

on Captain's Hill, Duxbury, to the memory of Miles Standish was laid to-day with Masonic, military and civic honors. The ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston escorted the procession, which consisted of the Grand Lodge of Massachussetts and other Masonic bodies, and a large number of distinguished civic and military officers of New England. General Sargent, President of the Monument Association, delivered the address. At the conclusion of the ceremosies a clam bake was served, which closed the proceedings.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass, Oct. 7, 1872. Edward Peters, the negro who committed an sessuit on Miss Warren, a summer boarder at Lenox, several weeks since, arrived at Chatham to-day, and was lodged in jail at Pittsfield.

Light Vote, But the State Republican vote was polled, only 4,706 of the 7,643 voters regis tered having voted. The republican Town Cierk Gorden Robins, is elected by 231 majority, over Levi Woodhouse, democrat, who has held the office for several years. The republicans have a majority in the Board of Selectmen, who, with the Town Clerk, are a Board of Appeal in matters and one of the Assessors elected were on both tickets. All the republican constables are elected, and four of the six Grand Jurors chosen are republicans. The democratic candidates for the Board of Relief are elected. Of the Assessors one republican, one democrat on both tickets and one Greeley republican on the democratic licket are elected. The principal interest was in the vote for Tewn Clerk and Selectmen. The republicans chose the former by a handsome majority and have a majority of the Selectmen. No comparison can be made of the vote at the town elections with any State elections. The vote is always light, and locat elections of the selectmen. No comparison can be made of the vote at the town elections with any State elections. The vote is always light, and locat elections enter largely into the canvass. The chief importance is in the election of Selectmen and the Town Clerk. In forty-two towns heard from the republicans have gained these offices, including four towns that were democratic last year, and the democrats have gained in six towns which were republican last year.

In the towns heard from majorities are given in the following order:—

Republican—Meriden, 212; East Haddam, 124; Killingly, 205; Windham, 100; Norfolk, 85; Torrington, 100; New Britain, 500; Plainville, 40; Simswold, 90; New London, 20; Waterford, 17; Putnam, 186; Montville, 105; Griswold, 97; Norwich, 250.

Democratic—Middletown, 235; Haddiam, 10; Waterbury, 350; Tolland, 11; Canaan, 40; New Milford, 95; Suffield, 75; Preston, 65; Brooklyn, 14; Andover, 13. and one of the Assessors elected were on both

A Democratic Mayor and Republican Common Council in New Haven.

regular democratic and citizens' candidate for mayor, was elected by a plurality of 158 vetes over Lieutenant Governor Morris Tyler, the regular re publican, and James Gallagher, the Independent demogratic candidate. The candidates for other officers on the citizens' ticket, headed by Lewis, were elected over the regular nominees of both parties. The republicans elect two-thirds of the Common Council, carrying five out of the seven wards. They also elect the Town Clerk.

About a Figure Chile and Bolivia

Chauncey, from Aspinwall, the following news has Diplomatic relations with Guatamala, wilch were

demic being in Aspinwall are talse. The health of Aspinwall is good.

pedition was still going on between Chile and Bo-livia. It was reported that the Bolivian Minister was about withdrawing from the Chilean capital, the Chilean Chancellorship having informed him that he might ask for his papers. The grounds of the ter against Chile of favoring and aiding Quesada,

#### ESCAPE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A despatch from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, states that the Cuban steamer Virginius escaped on the 7th of September. The Spanish men-of-war Pizarro and an iron-clad were watching her. The President of Venezuela ordered 350 soldiers into the fort, and sent word to the Spanish commander that if he fired on the Virginius while flying the American colors in Venezuela waters he (the President) would fire into the Spanish fleet. The Virginius ran out with her whistle blowing deflance at her jailers. Her destination was not known. The Spanish vessels could not catch her.

### PLYMOUTH CHURCH SILVER WEDDING.

The First Day's Celebration-The Morn ing Prayer Meeting—Procession of the Schools—An Exciting Scene in Colum-bia Street—Floral Offerings to Mr. Beecher—Services at the Church.

morning, at eight o'clock. It was simply a prayer meeting of one hour's duration, with no exceptional characteristics of festivity that would show that it was other than what it was, an assembly of earnest men and women to thank God with heart an voice for the manifestation of His abundant mercy towards them. Mr. Beecher occupied his usual place on the platform, and announced the number of the hymn: Mr. Zundell, at the plane, played over the indicated tune, and the audience, without rising from their seats, sang the hymn through. Mr. Beecher called upon some one to lead in prayer. In this prayer there was a touching reference to the pastor of the church. Before announcing the number of the next hymn Mr. Beecher made a few significant remarks that directed the current of thought and sentiment during the remaining portion of the hour. He said that the clew to the controlling influence of their morning's meditation at these meetings was given in the programme that had been issued. That day, the first day, was the children's day, and it would be well that in the prayers and exhortations which followed the children should be the burden thereof. There was another indication that he would give that would be applicable to all the services. It was natural that on an occasion like the present the pastor and the church should be prominent in the memory of all who took part in these services. Admitting the naturalness of this, he was at the same time quite certain that nothing was more helpful to falling from grace than this tendency to self-glorifloation, and so he would like it understood that it would be in consonance with his judgment, and certainly in harmony with his feelings, If all reference to himself in connection with the church were omitted. Its prosperity and its commanding position to-day were traceable to Jesus only. The hymicommencing. Mr. Beecher made a few significant remarks that

with the church were omitted. Its prosperity and its commanding position to-day were traceable to Jesus only. The hymn commencing.

A charge to keep I have,
was then sung with earnestness, and the prayers and addresses that followed were all pitched in the same vein.

THE PROCESSION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
About five o'clock in the afternoon the neighborhood of Mr. Beecher's house, on Columbia street, on the Heights, was thronged with an anxious and well dressed crowd of laddes, gentlemen and children, waiting to witness the "march past" of the schools. Every window that commanded a view of the procession was occupied, and at many of the houses the "Star Spangled Banner" and other indications of prosperity were hung upon the outer wails. Shortly after the time appointed, five o'clock, Mr. Beecher, accompanied by Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Schofield, his daughter, and several members of his family, came upon the stoop, and immediately afterward the music of the drum and fife were heard in the distance, and to the music of the Navy Yard Band, which took a position nearly opposite the house, the schools marched past, saluting Mr. Beecher, which was very generously acknowledged. Mr. Beecher was made the recipient of numerous bouquets: no prima donna on the night of her greatest triumph was more overwhelmed with floral offerings. At one time the bouquets came so thick and fast and were thrown with such steadiness of aim at the preacher's head that manifestations of enthusiasm by applause and cheering were taken up by the crowd and continued for several moments, drowning the music and giving to the scene quite the character of an ovation. There were nearly three thousand children in the procession, besides officers, teachers and adult scholars. The schools marched in the following order:—The Navy Mission school, the Bethel Mission school and the Plymouth church school, under the charge of their respective superintendents, Mr. Bei, Mr. Tilney and Capitain Buncan. One of the interesting features in the procession was the marrie

This is the first day for the registering of voters. The other days for registry in October are the 16th, 25th and 20th, the hours being from eight o'clock A. M. to mine P. M.

THE BOURBON FOLLY OF WISE

Payments Under the Eight-Hour Law.

Smuggling on the Rio Grande and Gulf Coast.

Washington, Oct. 7, 1872.
The Treasury and the Gold Gamblers. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day said that the Treasury Department had no particular financial programme to follow, but the mercantile community could rely upon assistance when ever there is an attempt to produce stringency in the money market. The Secretary had no fear of being trapped so long as the coin sold returned to the Treasury for customs duties. Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, on His

Detestation of All Political Parties. In conversation to-day, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise expressed himself substantially as follows:-He represented the Bourbon democracy, which Grant thinks is strong in Virginia, and was thor-oughly disgusted with the politics of the present day. He preferred Grant to Creeley, but would support neither, and he cour selled the people to stay away from the polis and, vote for neither. The people had sold out for a mess of pottage, which they would never get, PA Greeley W25 certain to be defeated. The your men of the State had gone wild and knew more then he did, who had grown old in politics ar ad had been their Governor. His sons were also of the same kind; and his nephew, whom he loved as dearly as any of his sons, was a candidate for Congress, but he could never support any Wise on the Greeney ticket.

The conservative party had done more to radicalize Virginia than the radical could ever do. They I mucha could ever do. They

had stigmatized Virginia as a repudiator, and were on the road to ruin. He never would forgive them for having consented to his disfranchisement by passing the amendments to the constitution. He would raise up a new party which would overthrow them, and he would thus have his revenge. He said had he been in the court room when Greeley signed Jeff Davis' ball bond there would have been a scene which would probably have sent him to prison; but he would not sign the paper it He complained of General Jubal Early, with whom,

ne said, he had a crow to pick. Two months ago Early wrote him begging him to keep aloof and declare for neither party, and he had agreed. Now, without writing him, Early writes his letter. It had tempted him to take the opposite side; but no, he was not willing to go with Mosby, whom he considered injudicious in the extreme. But Mosby was not more to blame for going for Grant than the rest were for supporting Greeley. He complained that his comrades in arms had deserted him and joined Greeley, who was the prime cause of the war by sending John Brown down to Virginia to commence it. If he could have gotten hold of Greeley, Phillips and Garrison about the time he had Brown he would have hanged them all as high as Haman. When Greeley signed the ball bond, and thus lost the United States Senatorship and subscribers to the Tribune, he was calculating on guiling the Southern people into this very movement. He did not believe in the repentance of a woman who had lost her virtue; he would be afraid to trust her again. So it was with Greeley, he was afraid to trust him. It was all talk to secure the Southern vote. The colored people had acted nobly and he honored them, and, as their friend, advised them all to vote for Grant.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction Over Southern Claims. Comptroller Brodhead, of the Treasury Department, has decided that since the passage of the act of March 3, 1871, establishing the Southern Claims Commission, the Quartermaster General and Commissary General have had no lawful jurisdic tion over claims for property used by the Union army in Tennessee, except such claims were already on file when the Claims Commission was esta lished, in which event the jurisdiction of those officers over such claims on file, and none others, is continued by a section of an act approved April

The Commissary General, since the establishment of the Southern Claims Commission, has refused to receive any new claims for subsistence stores from Tennessee; but the practice has been otherwise in the Quartermaster's Department with respect to claims for quartermasters' supplies taken or furnished in that State, and some of the claims filed with the Quartermaster General since March 3, 1871, having now come before the Treas ury officers for concurrence in awards made by the Quartermaster General, have been disallowed at the Treasury for want of jurisdiction. As considerable expense has been incurred in

preparing and verifying these claims, according to the rules of the Guartermaster's Department, which are essentially different from those of the Claims Commission, application is to be made at the next session of Congress for legislative relief from the necessity of presenting and proving the claims anew before Commissioners. The justice of providing a general means of payment for such claims as those of Dr. Best, of Kentucky, whose house was destroyed by a Union commander as a military necessity, and whose claim was vetoed mainly be cause it was "special legislation," and of allowing rent or compensation for the use and occupancy of buildings, now excluded by the close construction of the term "stores or supplies" will also be urged upon the attention of Congress by those interested at the coming session. The present term of office of the Commissoners

of Claims also expires during the coming session so that Congress, being compelled to legislate further upon the subject of war claims in the South, will probably collect the scattered jurisdiction now existing and confer it upon some one special tribunal to be governed by uniform rules of proceedure.

Office-Holders Flying to Leep on Their

A number of chiefs of bureaux and heads of divisions and nearly all the clerks in the Departments who still hold their residences in States in which elections occur to-morrow have left here for the purpose of voting. The election excitement is on the increase, and considerable money has been staked on the results.

Payments under the Eight-Hour Law Employes at Navy Yards entitled to the twenty per cent additions. pay deducted from their wages on account of the passage of the eight-hour law will be paid without delay. Clerks from the Fourth Auditor's Office and the Second Comptroller's Office are now at Philadelphia, and after finishing the accounts at this yard will proceed to New York, Boston and Portsmouth in the order named. Cierks have also been sent to Mare Island Navy Yard, Norfolk and Pensacola yards and New Orleans. All entitled to this extra pay will receive it before the second

Smuggling Along the Rio Grande and on the Gulf Coast. The Treasury Department has recognized the

act that Customs revenue is annually defrauded to large amounts, especially along the Rio Grande, and to-day issued the following circular:—

To Collector of Customs and Others:—
This Department is in receipt of complaints of negligence on the part of customs officers in the execution of their duties pertaining to the inspection of hoats, canoes, carriages and persons arriving from foreign adjacent territory, whereby illegal traffic is encouraged, damaging to the trade of honest mer chapts and causing loss to the public reve-

WASHINGTON.

Inc. It is represented that there is often an omission to report to any Customs officer on the false excuse that nothing dutable is imported. Collectors and their deputies in charge of divisions of a district are directed hereafter to enforce strictly the provisions of the act of March 3, 1821, June 24, 1864, dec., to be reported for inspection and payment of duties at the office of the Collector or Deputy Collector nearest to the boundary line, and nearest to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which any dutiable article to the road or waters, by which are the road or wa

Special Agent Bingham left here to-night for New York, en route for his headquarters in Boston. He has been here for several days in consultation with the Department in reference to the recently as-tounding developments of fraud on the Guif coast. The Prosecution of the Officers of the

Metis.
The solicitor of the Treasury to-day decided that it was optional with the Supervising Inspector at New York to present the omcers of the Metis for trial, together or separately. He thinks, however, that expense would be saved by trying them one indictment under the same testimeny. Piloting Steamers Under the Steamb

The Treasury Department to-day decided that persons undertaking to pilot enrolled and licensed or licensed steam vessels, "when under way, except on the high seas," are liable to a penalty of \$100, unless licensed by the United States under the provisions of the act of February 23, 1871; but persons licensed as pilots by a State may pilot all salving vessels both in the coastwise and foreign trade, or registered steam vessels engaged in foreign trade, without a license from the United States under this act and without incurring the penalty above men-The Greenbacks for Japan.

few days to superintend the destruction of some of the bond and note plates used in preparing their bonds and currency. The Japanese greenbacks, it is expected, will astonish the natives, being as far superior to their present currency as ours of to-day exceeds the Continental of a century ago. Departmental Reports. A number of the reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Treasury and other departments have been

Mr. T. Yosio, Japanese Commissioner, accompanied by John G. Cowie, his secretary, arrived

here to-day. They will return to New York in a

completed and sent to the printer. The generally are mere matters of one contain no recommend ast year's documents.

Treasury Balances. The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business to-day, the first exhibit since the publication of the public debt statement on the

Currency. 6,250,973
Special deposit of legal tenders, held for redemption of certificates of deposit... 17,080,000

#### THE BALTIMORE FAIR.

Horace Greeley and the Klowas to Appear in the Exhibition of the American Agricultural and Mechanical Society. BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1872. The fourth annual fair of the American Agricul-

tural and Mechanical Society commences tomorrow, at their grounds at Pimlico, adjoining this city, and will continue four days. The number of entries in almost every department, including that of stock, is greater than that of any previous exhibition. Mr. Horacs Greeley will deliver the annual address, on Thursiay, at half-past twelve o'clock. The delegation of Klowa Indian. Chiefs and their squaws, now in Washington, will visit the fair grounds on Wednesday and Friday. THE ARIZONA DIAMOND FIELDS.

#### One of the Arizona Diamond Companies is exlibiting diamonds and rubles to the value of many

thousand dollars, which they claim were bron

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7, 1872.

from the fields. The company have surveyed 3,000 acres of land. The location remains secret until a government patent is obtained. The diamond excitement is reviving. MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on

Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past seven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europevill be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAPES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

Mosquito Bites.—Burnett's Kalliston

Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue, invigorate and vitalize before breakfast, appetise and refresh before dinner, soothe and tranquilize before retiring. Ladies, day and evening; goutlemen, day and night.

A.-A.-A.-For Cleaning and Dyeing Go to LORD'S, 630 Broadway, near Bi men's apparel elegantly cleaned.

Caution.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCH.

Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to gavel the authorized to the sauce are cautioned to gavel the authorized to the sauce are cautioned to sale, merous counteriels and initiations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,

Agents for the United States.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints—All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, I Union Square.

Election Comes Off To-Day in Pennsylvania. Don't know who will win. Earthquakes and storm, it matters not, KNOX Hat, are always on the knox, il 3B Broadway.

at LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Broadway and Twentieth street, Tuesday, October 8.

Patent Open Work Banners with Portraits and Designs; orders filled by mail. LANIGAN & CO., 1,284 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wallst.

The Queen of All Sewing Machines.—
In speaking of the merits of the new WILSON UNDER.
FEED SEWING MACHINE it is unfacient for us to say that we think the provided the machine marks one of the most portant eras in the history of this country; and who we consider the industry of the say that we think the provided the machine marks one of the most we consider the industry of the social recent of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of all the social recention of more importance. It has a leastimal, either on both sides, and does to perfect the same of the masses of the

The Strongest Constitution is Racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague, Yet all danger may be avoided, and the chills promptly broken up by resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIX-TURE.

The Astna Fire Extinguisher (Ella-worth patent) is the best and cheapest extinguisher in the world. Agents wanted for all parts. General office, 23 Broadway, New York. W. E. BARNET, Agent.

Pharmacy, HERALD building:-

tween an armed company of the colored battallon and the Eighth and Thirteenth ward Greeley clubs out on a torchlight procession. The police had instructions to be ready to mass at any given and when they rang the whole force rushed to the point indicated. The procession was found in a broken and demoralized condition, some in full night down Broadway and some running close to the nouses on either side to escape A SHOWER OF BULLETS

muskets were all mounted with sword bayonets. and the negroes kept a close military order. The police did the attempt arrest, but persuaded the company to go into their armony close by, where THEY ARE UNDER ARMS, excited and bent on mischief. The Greeley party claim that the negroes commenced firing into the

the day word was sent them that THEY WOULD BE ATTACKED THIS EVENING. This news came also to the potice, and the officers of the district feared a riot; and the colored men laid in a stock of ammunition. The colored women of Allen chapel, which is at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, were holding a

had a colored brass band playing for them on the street in front of the church. This drew a large crowd of people, and a speech was called for. A colored man made them a political speech on the street,

the approaches to the armory guarded. One of their leaders inside made them a speech, in which he said:

"This attack to-night was organized to intimidate you from voting to-morrow. Now, I want to say to you, let every man of you go to the polis and vote, IF AT THE COST OF YOUR LIVES."

This speech was received with dearening shouts. When the riot was in progress the riot alarm was sounded on the fire-belis, and the whole police force was called to the scene. The Mayor, Chief of Police and the whole police force were soon on the spot. The police formed across the streets in platoons, and drovy the mad crowd from the vicinity of the suffic, They then made such disposition of their forces as prevented a renewal of the conflict. Up to the present writing (midnight),

AREAT CROWDS OF MEN

are now congregated on Main street, near Sixth street, outside of the lines of the police and three squares from the armory, where the colored men are under arms. The greatest excitement prevails in the locality, and serious fears are entertained of a renewal of the conflict. The danger will not be past for several days. The general belief of witnesses is that after the riot began both sides participated to their utmost in the fring, but there are no reliable accounts of any colored men were knocked down in the streets.

THE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

are James Smith, wounded in the feast part of the thigh, and Thomas Warrington, also in the thigh, smith was in the procession and warrington was standing on the sidewalk when the fring commenced. One man was shot through the toe, another grazed across the thigh, another through the arm and another in the left thumb, while several had their clothing cut by builets.

ST. LOUIS STRAIGHT-OUTS.

ST. LOUIS STRAIGHT-OUTS.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

At the town elections in this city to-day a light

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7, 1872.

At the city election to-day Henry M. Lewis, the

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

by the arrivar or the rate de Mail steamer Henry

suspended in 1805, have been re-established. The published reports about the Carthagena epi-

The dispute about the Quevedo filibustering ex-

The opening service of Plymouth church silver wedding took place in the lecture room yesterday

A charge to keep I have,

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

ELMORE.—Suddenly, at her residence, at Richmond Hill, near Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. Annerre C. ELMORE, wife of James H. Elmore, Esq., aged 45 years. [For Other Deaths See Eleventh Page.]

A .- For a First Class, Elegant Dress HATgo to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Names at

Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

Aurora—Golden Hair.—Aurora Will change any colored hair to a beautiful gollen cofor. BARKER, 1,375 Broadway.

All Kinds Parade Banners, Lanterns, Flags, Transparencies, Network Banners, Portraits and Designs on hand and to order, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters, 37 Duane street, New York.

Coverings for the Feet-All the Differ-nt kinds for ladies, misses and children; IRON-CLADS, heavy, strong shoe, for boys. CANTRELL, 21 Fourth avenue, above Nineteenth st.

Campo's Infallible Specific—Sovereign remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Crampa sold by McKESSON & ROBBINS, ill Falton street.

Opening Day

On Marriage.—Happy Relief for Young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wedding and Ball Cards—Paris Styles, just received, very elegant, at J. EVERDELL'S, 32 Broadway. Established 1845.